NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

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ORIGINAL PAPERS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BREEDS OF CATTLE.

MR FESSENDEN—As the advocates of "Long Horns" and "Short Horns," have lately carried their controversy so far in the columns of your paper, it is possible the subject of this communication may be to some of your readers, rather uninteresting; but for myself I cannot regard the subject, but as one of considerable importance.—There is in the vicinity of the towns of Princeton and Westminster, in the county of Worcester, a remarkable race of cattle, known there by the appellation of the Yorkshire breed. These cattle are much admired by farmers acquainted with them for their qualities for the dairy, for their strength and hardihood, but above all for their excellent symmetry, and their unrivalled disposition to fatten at an early age, and upon the most valuable joints. It seems that the *right* which this breed has to the title of *Yorkshire*, is questioned by very high authority. The Hon. John Lowell, in his report to the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, (see N. E. Farmer, vol. iii. page 108,) says, "there is, I believe, no colour for this appellation, we should prefer to call it the Westminster breed, being satisfied that it is purely native." In the same gentleman's report to the Society in 1826, (see N. E. Farmer, vol v. page 106,) he says "we award the first premium of $30 to Mr Boylston, of Princeton, son of Ward N. Boylston, Esq. for his small bull 14 months old, of the Westminster breed, commonly, and we fear, erroneously called, the Yorkshire breed. They are, probably an accidental variety of our own native breed, of Devonshire extraction." Being at the Brighton cattle show last year, and then knowing Mr. Lowell's opinion, I enquired of Col. Watson, of Princeton, respecting their origin. This gentleman is well acquainted with the breed, and owned the animal which obtained the first premium for milch cows, and which was of this breed, and called by Mr Welles, "of our native stock." He informed me that the root of this breed was a bull, imported from the district of Yorkshire, England, (the well known territory of "Improved Short Horns") to some town, (I do not now recollect the name of it,) in Maine—that a man by the name of Sawyer of the town of Westminster, being on a visit to that state, bought the animal at a great price, and drove him home. Hence he derived the name of the "Sawyer bull, and from the residence of his owner, his progeny receive the name of the "Westminster breed."

Mr Boylston, (the gentleman who received the first premium for bulls) was present, at the conversation, and his opinion concerning the origin of these cattle, coincided with Col. Watson's. They both appeared somewhat surprised that any person should imagine that the breed was in *reality native*, or an accidental variety of the Devonshire. Still, however, these men *may be* mistaken, and Mr Lowell *may be* correct in his opinion of their origin. And these observations are respectfully submitted to the public, in the hope that they may be the means of eliciting more information on the subject, from people acquainted with it. I think the subject must appear to any one who will consider of it as of *some* consequence.

No farmer of judgement, wishes to breed from a *chance good* animal, or one accidentally good in a bad breed; and the supposition that this breed is the result of *mere accident*, may perhaps deter many farmers from giving it a trial. On the other hand, if it can be proved that the cattle known in the county of Worcester by the name of *Yorkshire* are in fact, the "Improved Short Horns," it will undoubtedly raise them in the estimation of many who know the value of "Improved Short Horns." For myself, I think their form, their disposition, and almost every thing about them, forbids the conclusion, that they are an "accidental variety of our own native breed, of Devonshire extraction," and I am unwilling to concede so much to the advocates of native cattle.

I am, sir,
very respectfully,
yours, &c.
S. HOWARD.

Easton, June 19, 1827.

Remarks by the Editor.—We agree in opinion with Mr Howard, that the subject of his communication is of much importance; and hope it will elicit the attention of well informed agriculturists who have in possession, or the means of ascertaining, facts relative to the breed in question.—Perhaps the following passage, quoted from Mr Lawrence's Treatise on Neat Cattle, may furnish a clue of some consequence in tracing the genealogy of the race of animals under consideration.

"The extreme coarseness and size of the northern short-horns led to the introduction of Norman or Alderney bulls, at some period of the eighteenth century, with the precise date of which we are unacquainted. The improvement commenced in Holderness, Yorkshire. Never was there a more fortunate cross. In no other country does exist so excellent a breed of cattle, as those of Holderness, including all the useful properties.—In one, perhaps the most important respect, great milking, they are superior, and even without rivals. Their beef is finer than that of the old short-horned breed, and they fatten much earlier and quicker, carrying still a vast depth of natural flesh, and tallowing within in the first degree.—They have both speed and strength enough for labour, and their shoulders are well formed and well posited for strength."

It should seem that they have in England two kinds of short horned cattle; the one the old northern short-horns, of whose "extreme coarseness and size" Mr Lawrence informs us, and the improved short-horns which the same writer states were the product of a fortunate cross of the old short-horned breed with Norman or Alderney bulls, &c. If the "Westminster breed" can be traced to a Yorkshire stock, it may be of some consequence to ascertain whether the stock was of the old or the improved race of short-horns. It may be however that the old race of coarse northern short-horns have been improved in this country by crossing with our native cattle of Devonshire extraction.

From Memoirs of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society

ON THE CULTIVATION OF THE PEACH.

By WILLIAM PHILLIPS, *of Pennsylvania.*

Riversdale, November 23d, 1809.

SIR,—From a desire to promote the cultivation of fine fruit, and a belief that every publication of experiments that are attended with success, may at least have the happy effect of stimulating others in the pursuits of so desirable an object and eventually perfect it, I am induced to relate to you my mode of cultivating peach trees, as well as that pursued by others as far as they have come under my observation, together with the effects.

Seven years past when I took possession of Riversdale farm, I planted 30 peach trees in a grass lot which had not been ploughed for at least twenty years, and was very tough and bound.—The first and second year they did not grow the least, and appeared as if they would soon die; my gardener wished to cut them down, as he thought them not worth removing, but I preferred trying an experiment with them; which was to throw about half a peck of well slacked lime (which had been exposed to the weather several months) round each: the following spring I was agreeably surprised with their very thrifty appearance; they bore as many fine peaches as they could support, and though the ground had not been dug, it was perfectly loose four feet in circumference round them: they grew very much that year, and have continued to produce me a great crop every year since, which increases with their size, and they are now large trees. Since the first year, I have had the ground annually dug about four feet in circumference round them, and I do not find the worms have attacked them yet.—From accident two trees were neglected for two years after I limed the first; they scarcely bore a leaf; the ground was so hard as to be impenetrable to the roots. I have had lime thrown round them since, and they have recovered and borne some fine peaches, and will, I believe, grow to a good size. The success of this experiment having convinced me that I could successfully raise peach trees on grass ground, I have been induced to plant out upwards of eight hundred in a field that will be alternately in grain and grass, some of which bore very fine fruit last summer. Although the ground has been in clover since the trees were planted, they have a very healthy appearance, and bid fair to be very durable, but that time only can ascertain; for my own part, I am perfectly satisfied if they bring me only four good crops, for the trees are then worth nearly as much for fire wood as I pay for the young ones. I would recommend digging round the trees once a year; it mixes the lime with the earth, much to the improvement of the soil; fresh slacked lime will not answer as I have known a young orchard entirely destroyed by it, which has caused an opinion to prevail that lime in any way is prejudicial, and I was cautioned by old farmers from using it; but in the way I used it, after it had been deprived of its excessive heat by a long exposure to the weather, I am very certain of its producing the most beneficial effects on all kinds

of trees. I have applied it to upwards of fifteen hundred apple and pear trees, besides the peaches, all of which evince its good effects: a load of forty bushels, after being exposed to the weather from October till June, served for about eighteen hundred trees.

I have now given the result of my experiments, and will relate to you what has come under my observation. An ingenious farmer, Mr. Ashton, in my neighborhood, a few years past, planted three hundred peach trees on about three acres of ground; I saw them last summer, they were very thriving, and he lately informed me he had gathered about five hundred bushels of good fruit, and sold them readily on the ground at a dollar and fifty cents per bushel. He adopted no other mode to bring them to perfection than ploughing: he informed me that he had raised a crop of Indian corn on the ground every year since he planted the trees, and that without manuring; but the ground was in good order when he planted them. Thus, by the trifling labour of planting the trees which he raised from the stone, even without being inoculated, he obtained more money from those three acres than his whole farm would have rented for, and that too without losing one year's crop from the ground, the faithful cultivation of which in procuring other crops, insured him success in his crop of fruit. Thus you see the peach, when constantly cultivated, will succeed without lime or any manure; though in grass grounds I am confident they would not.

With respect to plumbs and nectarines, I have tried various experiments without success, and though I have about fifty trees which are healthy, blossom well and bring their fruit to a considerable size, yet they all drop before they come to perfection: and I have never got one nectarine except from a young tree planted in the fall, which yielded me fourteen fine nectarines the ensuing summer; since when I have not had another, and I find the older my trees are, the more they are infested with insects, from which I conclude that were they attacked on their first appearance, by destroying the eggs in the fallen fruit, or otherwise, it might prevent their increase, and eventually destroy them. For several years my family have been supplied with the finest plumbs by a neighbour, who is the only person I know of who has had uniform success with them: last year while his trees were in full bearing, I carefully examined them, particularly as respected their culture and local situation, and I found that no uncommon pains had been taken with them; on the contrary, they appeared neglected, as was evident from the numerous dead and broken limbs that hung about them, and that the very great success he had, could only be attributed to their situation, which was at the place where his hogs laid and were fed; he told me that the hogs never let a plumb that had fallen, remain many minutes undevoured, and thereby destroyed the insects that hung about, and the eggs that were deposited in them, though of late there had appeared but few insects about the trees.

How easy would it be to inclose a piece of ground for the purpose of feeding hogs in, which, if planted with the best plumb trees, might be made to yield more profit than twenty times the same ground would in grain or grass, when it is considered the enormous price that fruit commands, no doubt owing to the difficulty of raising, which I am confident might be surmounted by the above mode.

I should now apologise for trespassing on your patience, were I not certain that your real zeal in similar pursuits would render it unnecessary, and remain

Yours sincerely,
WILLIAM PHILLIPS.

Dr. James Mease.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

WANTON DESTRUCTION OF BIRDS.

Mr. Fessenden—At the 370th page of the current volume of the N. E. Farmer, I find the following statement, and question:—"We have observed several orchards in this vicinity, within a few days, which are almost entirely stripped of their green leaves, by the caterpiller or canker worm. Is there no bird to help man to get rid of these creatures?"

The question as stated seems to elicit inquiry, and I rejoice in the opportunity to bring a subject before the public of so much importance to the interest and happiness of man.

The *fact* being so apparent, that the birds (not one particular species only, but *every* species of the smaller birds) will greatly assist man in the destruction of insects, that I shall consider the question as answered in the affirmative, without argument; and shall principally confine my remarks at this time to the treatment which these little friends of man have heretofore, and still do receive, in return for the valuable services which they render us.

The present is a period that affords strong indication of general inquiry, and a more refined taste for acquiring moral and intellectual improvement, and the consequent enjoyments that are the result of a well cultivated mind: and as our *true happiness* is inseparably connected with our *true interest*, it becomes proper for us to duly consider those subjects which are calculated to promote and secure so desirable a boon.

It has been truly painful, to a humane and reflecting person, to witness the wanton and indiscriminate destruction that has been made of the birds in many parts of this country, for more than fifty years past; and I am sorry to state that the practice still prevails, of setting apart one day in each year, (usually the latter part of May,) for the express purpose of slaughtering as many birds as possible. This deliberate and exterminating warfare is conducted as systematically as the nature of the service will admit.

Some time previous to the day appointed, the young men and boys (and generally with the sanction of their parents, masters, or guardians,) meet in groups at different places, (all having the same object in view,) and appoint their leaders; the different leaders (or captains as they are sometimes called) then proceed to select from those who are willing to engage in the work of destruction an equal number on each side; an agreement is then made to meet at a certain time and place, (usually at some tipling shop,) and to bring with them the trophies of their exploits, then and there to be counted off—and the leaders, and those under them, stand pledged, each to the other, under a penalty of one or more gallons of ardent spirits, that the party producing the least number of these innocent and unresisting victims, shall be holden to pay the forfeiture. These preliminaries being definitively settled, and the day appointed having arrived, the dawn of which is announced by an almost incessant discharge of musketry, so the carnage commences, and generally continues with unabating fury for a number of hours; and thus the birds (not being conscious of any offence to man, but on the contrary would instinctively fly to him for protection,) are annually destroyed by thousands, through the folly and indiscretion of mankind.

There are two reasons which I have heard given by the advocates for the foregoing practice, and which may be urged in justification of its longer continuance, viz. the belief that the birds scratch up their corn, and that young persons ought to have some days allotted to them for amusement; for they say that "all work and no play will make Jack a *dull* boy." To both positions, if circumstances permit, I will remark in a future communication, relying on the candour of an enlightened community to shield me from the charge of misanthropy. A mind not perverted, and sunk in sensuality, cannot be insensible to the vocal music of the feathered songsters of the orchard and the grove, but will insensibly be led to join with them in a song of praise to Him, whose tender mercies are over all his works, and whose watchful care extends itself even to the sparrow, so "that not one of them falls without his notice." The *goodness* of the Creator is not manifested *solely* in the creation and preservation of the creature man, but is abundantly displayed throughout all animal existence, from man down to the minutest insect that crawls, as can be fully shewn from the adaptation of food, and other enjoyments, well suited to the varied tastes and capacities of all the distinct species.

Philosophy teaches us that all parts of creation with which we have the least acquaintance, are nicely and wonderfully *balanced*; nor is this balance discernible only in the planetary system; it may be equally traced throughout the animal part of creation.

Some further remarks upon the beauty and *utility* of this *balance*, together with some of the evils which inevitably result to man from having this *balance* impaired, or destroyed, may be the subject of a subsequent communication.

R. HOWARD.

Easton, June 20th, 1827.

WHEAT AND RYE STALKS.

Messrs. A. & C. Miner.—I Send you a stalk of wheat from the field of Esquire *Henderson*, at the Gap Tavern, the length 6 feet 2 inches—it struck me as being rather uncommon; the whole field is nearly of the same height.

Yours, respectfully, S. B

June 11, 1827.

Note by the Editors.—Our wheat crop is putting on the most promising appearance. The field of Mr John Marshall, East-Goshen, is one of the most luxuriant ever presented to the eye. That of Mr Wollerton, in this Borough, is as heavy as it can ripen. The grass is generally excellent.—We have no lofty mountains sterile and sublime—no foaming cataracts, to give grandeur to our landscape, but in all that is lovely and beautiful, the view from the Cupola of our Court House, is not exceeded in the wide world—even in the vales of Italy, or the green fields of Old England.

[Southern paper.]

From the American Farmer.

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EASY METHOD OF PRESERVING ANIMAL FOOD SWEET FOR SEVERAL DAYS IN THE HEIGHT OF SUMMER.

Veal, mutton, beef, or venison, may be kept for nine or ten days perfectly sweet and good, in the heat of summer, by lightly covering the same with bran, and hanging it in a high and windy room; therefore, a cupboard full of small holes, or a wire safe, so as the wind may have a passage through, is recommended to be placed in such a room, to keep away the flies.

TO PRESERVE GAME IN HOT WEATHER.

Game or poultry may be preserved for a long time, by tying a string tight round the neck, so as to exclude the air, and by putting a piece of charcoal into the vent.

TO SWEETEN MEAT, FISH, &C. THAT IS TAINTED.

When meat, fish, &c. from intense heat, or long keeping, are likely to pass into a state of corruption, a simple and pure mode of keeping them sound and healthful is, by putting a few pieces of charcoal, each the size of an egg, into the pot or saucepan, wherein the fish or flesh are to be boiled. Among others, an experiment of this kind was tried upon a turbot, which appeared too far gone to be eatable; the cook, as advised, put three or four pieces of charcoal, each the size of an egg, under the strainer, in the fish kettle; after boiling the proper time, the turbot came to table perfectly sweet and firm.

TO REMOVE THE TASTE OF TURNIPS FROM MILK OR BUTTER.

The taste of the turnip is easily taken off milk and butter, by dissolving a little nitre in spring water, which being kept in a bottle, and a small tea-cup full put into eight gallons of milk, when warm from the cow, entirely removes any taste or flavour of the turnip.

A Stalk of Rye, was brought by our Post-rider, last week from East-Nantemel, which grew in the field of ABRAHAM GRUBB, and measured *eight feet ten inches* in length. [Am. Farmer.]

A Stalk of Rye from the plantation of J. Smedley, of Willistown, was shewn us, measuring 8 feet 5½ inches. Taller stalks have been measured, it is true, in Philadelphia, but the growth of this is extraordinary; it shews the strength of vegetation on highly cultivated lands this charming season. [Ibid.]

SHEEP.

Mr. R. Parkinson's receipt for the cure of Foot Rot.

A speedy and easy remedy for both prevention and cure. To prevent it, take lime from the kiln, spread it on the floor of a barn two or three inches thick, or in some convenient house, large enough to hold the flock likely to be affected, first cleansing the feet by paring the superfluous hoof, and with a sponge or old rag dipped in chamber lye, wash the foot clean, then let the sheep stand on the lime six or seven hours, if twelve the better. The cure, the same as above, but the parts affected, after paring and being washed with chamber lye, should have lime applied to the quick or wounded parts, rubbing it on, and leaving as much on the hollow or fore part as it will contain, then let the sheep stand on the lime as directed above. [Ibid.]

Mode of making the unction to destroy ticks on Sheep, viz.

Take one gallon of tar, put it in an iron kettle, over a slow fire, until rendered liquid: then having eight bounds of salt butter, liquidated in anothher kettle, stirring them well together, leaving the salt of the butter at the bottom, then increase the fire, and make the tar and butter boil together, stirring them all the time; after boiling, pour it into any dish to cool. The next morning the unction will be of a proper insipissation, and fit for use.

N.B. The next day after washing the sheep they are sheared and no ticks will appear until the wool becomes long in October, and incommoded by summer damps and ill health, which are removed by a new salving.

One observation more seems necessary respecting the marine and nitrous salts, which are abundant in Spain and England, compared with the interior parts of America. Sheep and cattle in Spain and England will not lick salt, because the air which they breathe supplies them with all necessary salts; but it is exactly the contrary at the lakes, and in the interior part of America, therefore,shepherds must supply their sheep weekly with marine salt, or they will lose their health and lives.

To ameliorate sheep and wool in America, this article must be strictly attended to. [Am. Farmer.

CHEAP FODDER.

Having been informed of the advantages of using the tops of Indian corn, cut as rye straw, to be mixed with potatoes or meal, as a food for horses or cattle, I have been making the experiment during the present winter. I find that my cattle thrive better on this fodder, than on rye straw, *(cut and used in the same manner.)* The corn stalk certainly contains a great quantity of farine substance, and must be highly nutritive.—Being cut and scalded with a small quantity of bran, they afford an excellent mess for milch cows. In the common way of foddering cattle with tops, the blades are greedily eaten, but stalks are wasted. By adopting the plan recommended, the whole affords a nutritive food. [Ibid.]

IMPROVED METHOD OF COOLING WORT IN BREWING.

One of the greatest improvements lately made in the process of brewing, consists in the introduction of Fanners, for the purpose of cooling the worts.

The *Fanners*, or *Fans* as they are familiarly called, are of the simplest construction. There is an upright iron axis, to which four plate-iron leaves are attached at right angles, to the shaft and to each other. The distance from the outer extremity of one leaf to that of the other, or the diameter of the circle which the *fans* describe, is about six feet. The leaf which is about eight or ten inches broad at the extremity, and a little narrower towards the axis, presents nearly a vertical plane, but is slightly twisted. The axis works in a socket resting on the floor of the cooler at the base, and is driven by means of a pinion at the top of the axis communicating with a steam engine or horse machine. The worts generally stand four or five inches deep in the cooler, and the under edge of the leaves is about an inch, or rather more, above them. The fans, when in operation, perform 120 revolutions in the minute, and create a very powerful current of air, which sweeps like a tempest over the surface of the liquid.

Every brewer knows the importance of rapid cooling. The worts are let down into the cooler at the boiling temperature, and the stronger they are—and of course the more valuable—the more difficult is the process of refrigeration. How the atmosphere acts upon them chemists have not very well explained; probably it is through the agency of electricity. But it is well known that the longer the worts stand exposed to the atmosphere, the more they become what brewers call *vapid;* that is to say, they lose more and more of their flavor, taste, and fermenting power; and in certain states of the atmosphere, within less than the compass of a natural day, they are rendered absolutely useless. Now, a single fan of the dimensions we have described, placed in the centre of a cooler 25 feet square, will cool 30 barrels, or above 1000 imperial gallons of worts down to the required temperature [50 or 60°] in *two hours.* But to cool the same quantity in the old way, by the natural action of the atmosphere, would have required on an average, *ten hours;* and during this period the worts which can now be drawn from the cooler with their strength and flavor not sensibly impaired, would have been deteriorated to the amount of some per cents.—Hence the brewers hold that worts cannot cool too fast; and that every hour's delay beyond what is absolutely necessary, injures the quality, and lessens the value. We may judge, too, from this fact, of the importance of the fans. Indeed, we know, that the skilful brewers consider their introduction as the greatest improvement which the art of brewing has received for a long course of years.—*New-York Eve. Gaz.*

Blackberry Sirup.—The present being not only a seasonable time to prepare this valuable medicine, but to recommend its usefulness, particularly among children afflicted with bowel complaints—a feeling mother offers the following recipe for public benefit: Take the fruit before very ripe, extract the juice, and to each quart add one pound of white sugar, skim and boil it about half an hour, when cool enough to bottle add a small tea cup full of brandy. From one to four table spoons full, may be taken frequently, as age and circumstances require.—*Newburyport Herald.*

Railway.—An improved Railway Carriage has been invented by Mr. Richard P. Morgan, of Stockbridge, which reduces friction so much that one horse may draw *fifty* tons with ease on a level road.—Friction is obviated at the axles, by means of four additional wheels, which operate as rollers on the ground axle—the friction wheels move once round, only, in going a quarter of a mile.

A small model is placed for exhibition over the American Bank. But Mr. M. has proved his improvement, it is said, upon a wagon of the common size.—*Boston Patriot.*

The introduction of the potato plant into France, received, for more than two centuries, an unexampled opposition from vulgar prejudices; and it was not until Louis XV. who wore a branch of the flowers of the potato in the midst of the court, on a day of festivity, that the people for the first time yielded through fashion to acknowledge its value.

From Willich's Domestic Encyclopedia.

STRAWBERRY,

Or *Fragaria* [*vesca*] a genus of plants, comprehending three species, two of which are indigenous; but the principal is the *vesca*, or Common Strawberry, growing in woods, hedges, and hollow ways; where its flowers appear in the month of May or June; and are succeeded by small red fruit. The plant is eaten by sheep and goats, but is not relished by cows; and is totally refused by horses and swine.

The common strawberry is the parent stock from which all the different varieties have been obtained by culture; the most remarkable of these, are:

1. The *Wood Strawberry*, with oblong serrated leaves, and small white, round fruit.—2. The *Green*, or Pine apple Strawberry, which has received this name from its delicate flavor, resembling that of the *Pine apple*.—3. The *Scarlet* or *Virginian* Strawberry, which has also oval serrated leaves, and bears a roundish berry, of a deep scarlet colour.—4. The *Hautboy* or *Musk* Strawberry, is a native of America, but has long been raised in British gardens; it is remarkable for its rough spear-shaped leaves, and its large pale red fruit.—5. The *Chili* Strawberry has oval, thick hairy leaves, large flowers, and firm berries.—6. The *Alpine* Strawberry, has small oval leaves, diminutive flowers, and oblong pointed fruit, of a moderate size.—7. The *Monthly*, or Ever-flowering Strawberry, originally a French variety, produces very delicate fruit, generally pointed towards the top, and bulky below; being in season from May to November; the plant itself, however, is very small, has diminutive leaves, and furnishes but few offsets for transplantation.

All the varieties of this vegetable are hardy, perennial plants, which flower in May and June, producing perfect fruit in June, July, August and even till November. They may be propagated by planting off-sets, or suckers, in any light, rich garden-soil, where they annually yield abundant crops, if properly weeded, and supplied with moisture. Their fertility, however, will be considerably increased, by transplanting them every second year into fresh beds, that have previously been dug, or otherwise prepared for their reception.

A pine-board laid between the beds of Strawberries, prevents the growth of weeds: tan, strewed on the walks, has the same effect. The Strawberry lives only four years. In making a new bed, care should be taken to avoid putting out any black roots, as all such have lost their vegetative power.

As the strawberry is one of the most *exhausting* plants, and requires ample nourishment, all weeds growing in its vicinity should be carefully removed. Hence it will be found, that the earth, in which an old stock has grown undisturbed for several years, on digging up its roots, in a manner resembles wood ashes: because it is deprived of all the soluble parts.

Without entering into a minute account of the culture of this useful plant, we shall briefly remark, 1. That the most proper season for transplanting strawberries, is in the month of August; when they will have sufficient time to take root before the winter: 2. That it is not advisable either to clip or break off the superfluous shoots, but to wind them round the principal stem, and secure the ends between the stalks; by which simple method, the plant will be supported in an erect situation, and the fruit be preserved from the ravages of vermin, as well as from being soiled on the ground: 3. To promote the growth of the berries, the contiguous earth around the stocks ought to be covered in the spring with tanner's waste: or, where this cannot be easily procured, with oyster-shells: thus, all weeds will be effectually suppressed, and an uniform beneficial moisture may be ensured. Lastly, when the first rudiments of the fruit appear, the soil ought to be carefully stirred by the hoe, and then manured with the following composition, that will remarkably contribute to its fertility. Take three parts of old rotten dung, one part of soot, and a similar portion of dry soap boilers' ashes; mix them thoroughly, and spread this compost loosely by the hand, so that the newly moved ground may be superficially covered.

There is another, and more advantageous, method of propagating strawberries by the *seed*: it was originally recommended by Du Hamel, and has been carried to great perfection by Du Chesne. The seeds, consisting of small, oblong, dark red-brown grains, should be collected from the surface of the most perfect, ripe berries, which have almost become dry on the stalk; and be preserved till the succeeding spring; when they ought to be uniformly mixed with a little dry mould, and sown in a loose rich garden soil, which is properly worked, and levelled with the rake. Next, it will be useful to sift finely pulverised earth, or rotten dung, over the beds, to the thickness of half-a-crown piece only, and to cover the whole with branches or boughs of fir trees. In the course of three weeks, the young plants will appear, when the covering ought to be removed, and the branches set upright along the borders of the beds, in order to shelter the tender sprouts from the influence of the meridian sun. Others sow the strawberry-seed in August, and protect the young germs with mats suspended over the beds, by means of poles. The plants, thus raised, ought to be carefully weeded and watered: those reared in the spring, may be transplanted in the autumn of the same year; but, when sown in the latter season, they must remain in the seed-bed till the following summer. This mode of cultivating strawberries possesses many advantages over the usual practice: thus, it will be easy to obtain the most delicate foreign sorts, of which it would otherwise be difficult to procure off-sets; nay, by sowing the seed of degenerated sorts, together with those of superior fruit, many new and excellent varieties will result from such combination.

Du Chesne has made the following curious experiments, on the propagation of strawberries from their seeds: He directed the water in which this fruit had been washed, before it was used at table, to be thrown in a shaded corner of his garden, where the soil had been manured with rotten branches and leaves: in this manner, he obtained very beautiful plants for an extensive piece of ground. On covering the beds, over which such seed had been scattered, with connected pieces of the moss growing on trees, and removing the latter, when the plants had acquired 2 or 3 leaves, he obtained excellent crops. In March, 1764, strawberry-seeds were scattered on patches of moss (*Gateaux de mousse*), in pots placed under the windows of a hot-bed: these afforded the most vigorous plants. For such purpose, he principally employed the *Hypnum triquetrum*, or Triangular Feather-moss, which grows on damp meadows, fields, and hedges: it should, however, be remarked, that Du Chesne, in all his experiments, found it necessary to moisten the earth, or moss, several times every day, till the plants appeared above ground.

Lastly, M. Mallet has likewise (*Bibliotheque Physico-Economique*, for 1798) strongly supported this method of propagating strawberries from the seed; and he observes that they should be covered with straw, or light branches of trees, and regularly watered two or three times in 24 hours, to ensure a plentiful crop: the covering ought to be removed only after the plants have acquired the *fourth* leaf; and the irrigation should be continued till the latter end of June. He concludes with remarking, that strawberries thus raised are extremely productive; and, if planted on beds *five feet* wide, are greatly superior to those produced from off-sets, or suckers.

In situations, however, where early strawberries are an object of attention, Dr. Anderson directs them to be planted in pots which may be arranged in flat pans made of milled iron; and these again placed on a wooden frame, sufficiently strong to support their weight. From each corner of such frame, a rope is to be passed upwards, over a pully fixed to the rafters of a hot-house, constructed according to his plan, whence the rope may be drawn horizontally to other pullies fixed in a similar manner, and to be carried from these over a cylinder turning upon an axis; so that the whole of the frame, together with the pots and pans, may be elevated, or lowered, at pleasure.—Thus the pots may be raised till they are brought closely under the glass of the ceiling: which, being the warmest part of the building, will cause the plants to vegetate with the greatest luxuriance. He farther observes, that the pots may be supplied with water, by pouring it into the pans, without lowering them; and as the berries gradually ripen, they may be gathered, and the frames again suspended.

[*To preserve Strawberry Plants from the heat of the Sun*, &c.—Sir Joseph Banks, from a variety of experiments, and the experience of many years, recommends a general revival of the now almost obsolete practice of laying straw under strawberry plants, when the fruit begins to swell; by which means the roots are shaded from the sun, the waste of moisture by evaporation prevented, the leaning fruit kept from damage, by resting on the ground, particularly in wet weather, and much labour in watering saved. Twenty trusses of long straw are sufficient for 1800 feet of plants.

T. C.]

Directions for managing Strawberries in Summer.—On the management of strawberries in June and July, the future prosperity of them greatly depends; and if each plant has not been kept separate, by cutting off the runners, they will be in a state of confusion, and you will find three different sorts of plants.

1. Old plants, whose roots are turned black, hard, and woody.

2. Young plants, not strong enough to flower.

3. Flowering plants, which ought only to be there, and perhaps not many of them.

Before the time of flowering is quite over, examine them, and pull up every old plant which has not flowered; for, if once they have omitted to flower, you may depend upon it they will never

produce any after, being too old, and past bearing; but to be fully convinced, leave two or three, set a stick to them, and observe them next year.

If the young plants, runners of last year, be too thick, take some of them away, and do not leave them nearer than a foot of the scarlet, alpine, and wood, and fifteen or sixteen inches of all the larger sorts; and in the first rainy weather in July or August take them all up, and make a fresh plantation with them, and they will be very strong plants for flowering next year.

In old beds, even if the plants be kept single at their proper distance, examine and pull all the old plants which have not flowered. When the fruit is nearly all gathered examine them again, and cut off the runners but if you want to make a fresh plantation, leave some of the two first, and cut off all the rest. Then stir up the ground with a trowel, or three-pronged fork, and in August they will be fit to transplant.

If you have omitted in July, do not fail in August, that the runners may make good roots to be transplanted in September, for, if later, the worms will draw them out of the ground, and the frost afterwards will prevent them striking root; the consequence of which is their not flowering the next spring; and you will lose a year.

NEW INVENTION.

Mr Richard P. Morgan, of Stockbridge in this state, has invented a Railway Carriage, which so reduces the friction that one horse can draw fifty tons on a level road, with perfect ease. The invention has been tested by actual experiment. A pound weight was suspended over a pulley, and attached to the carriage, which moved quickly seven hundred pounds. The friction is overcome at the axles by means of four additional wheels which operate as rollers on the ground axle, while the friction wheels move round but four times in going one mile.—*Lowell Journal.*

SILK.

A French botanist says, that the leaves of lettuce, the rose, bramble, dandelion, hop, hemp and fig will keep silk worms alive, though they will not enable it to produce silk. According to this writer, it is the resinous matter contained in mulberry leaves, which, undergoing a change in the stomach of the worm, enables it to form silk.

Ibid.

To raise Turnips among Corn.—Sow about one pint of turnip seed to the acre, on or about the 21st of July, either before or after the last harrowing; top the corn as soon as ripe enough, and husk it as soon as the corn will admit; cut down and bear off the stalks, to let the sun upon the turnips, and the sweetness of the fodder will compensate for the labour. Take in the turnips about the middle of December. By pursuing these directions, corn of 40 bushels to the acre will produce 80 or 100 bushels of turnips at the same time; these for milch cows and sheep will be of particular importance.—*Trenton Emporium.*

The third time.—The facetious Dr B. of W—r, having inadvertently preached one of his sermons for the *third* time, one of his parishioners having observed it, said to him after service, "Doctor, this sermon, having had three several readings, I move that it now be passed.

From the New Edinburgh Encyclopædia.

GRASS LANDS.

Notwithstanding the many arguments brought forward by farmers of the highest merit and character, in favour of the system of convertible husbandry, and by which that system would be extended over the whole of the meadows, it may still be made clear to those who take a liberal and extended view of agriculture, and allow the evidence of observation and facts,—that old grass lands, when maintained in a rich and productive state, are more valuable than the same lands would be in tillage; and there is hardly any farmer possessed of live stock, who does not concur in thinking, that every farm should possess a portion of old grass or meadow land, as a valuable accommodation.

We do not deny that grass lands, when they become covered by moss, ought to be either cured of that weed, or broken up for tillage; and indeed the latter mode of treating them is the better remedy; cultivation turning the moss plants into manure for corn. Neither would we say, that the manure which is required for corn lands ought in reason to be applied to old grass; though such mismanagement is certainly too common even in England.

The proper system of management for old grass lands is, to preserve them rich and fertile by means of such manures as may be applied without diminishing the supplies of manure wanted for the tillage lands; thus furnishing ample stores of the best grass and hay for live stock, and thereby adding ultimately to the farm-yard manure for corn likewise.

The superior value of old grass is well known, and has been generally acknowledged. Every grazier is well acquainted with the fact; experience discovering that in pasturage it feeds greater numbers of animals to better purpose and in shorter time; and that, for the purpose of being cut into hay, it stands thicker than any new grass on the soil.

Few actual farmers are at much trouble to investigate the reasons on which this fact depends. But it may be satisfactory here briefly to remark, that a perennial sward of grass consists of such plants as are congenial to the soil, and have got the better of intruders, of course, thriving better in their natural place; that these being of great variety, and feeding at various depths, occupy the whole soil, and are found growing in full vigor, though in much greater closeness and numbers; that their mature age renders them more effective and perfect in quality; and that a firm consolidated soil thus covered, is not nearly so much hurt by the trampling of beasts on it as a soil just laid down from tillage would necessarily be.

From the Zion's Herald.

CURE FOR FELONS.

The following is a cure for Felons:—Take quick, or unslacked lime; slack it in soap; bind on a plaster of it the size of a small bean: change it every half hour for three hours. This will draw it out, and leave the bone and joint perfectly sound. Having tried the experiment on myself and others and never having known it to fail, I think it may be recommended to the public.

THOMAS G. BROWN.

Boston, June 16, 1827.

FOR SCOURING PARTY-COLOURED WOOLEN, AS CARPETS, HEARTH-RUGS &c.

It is customary with those engaged in the scouring trade to have a large scouring board; the narrowest part of the carpet is first pulled on the table, and, according to the colours that are in the carpet, either gall or soap must be used, and sometimes both. Carpets are generally drawn across a table or scouring board, and a piece of soap is rubbed on every spot of grease or dirt. If the soap is very hard, it is customary to have a bowl of hot water by your side, to dip it into.—The carpet must first be well beaten before it is brought to the scouring board, after all the spots have been soaped, lay the part which was first soaped upon or across the table; then take a hard brush dipped in boiling water, and holding the brush by the middle, with the arm extended in front of the body, so as to have, your full strength, rub the spots until the dirt is extracted. This is to be continued all over the carpet till the dirt is out.—If the carpet is very dirty, a solution of soap, as for blankets, must be put in a scouring tub, with hot water, then put in your carpet, and beat it out; afterwards rinse it in as many different clean waters as in may require. In the last rinsing water, put a table spoonful of oil of vitriol; it will brighten the colours, and make the carpet look clear, especially when reds and greens are in it. [American Farmer.]

TIGHT DRESSING.

Stomach boards stiffen the body and destroy the easy and graceful motions for which it is by nature so admirably fitted; they moreover tend much to the displacement of parts which in their natural situation and form add greatly to female beauty. Tight lacing with or without stomach boards, prevents the free motion of the ribs necessary to easy breathing, confines the lungs and diminishes the chamber in which the heart beats as it fills with blood, and frequently interrupts its action and produces fainting, from this practice arises difficult breathing, palpitation, acute or low inflammatory actions which are liable to result in adhesions of contiguous parts, pain in the side, cough and consumption. This practice has its effects, too, upon the organs in the upper part of the abdomen, particularly the stomach and liver.—Compression, here exerted, impedes the delicate process going on in those organs, the natural and easy condition of which is essential to health. In this way a foundation is laid for dyspepsia, with its train of attendants, wind-belching, heart-burn, hypochondriasis and dyspeptic consumption.

When tight lacing is adopted, as it often is at the age of 11, 12 or 13, its mischievous effects are in a great measure irremediable. The capacity of the chest is permanently diminished, so that during the natural growth of those parts which are confined, the lungs are prevented from evolving to their natural and necessary extent, thus establishing a permanent disproportion between the greater and lesser circulations. This disproportion generates derangement of function in vital organs, which tends to produce a diseased structure that medicine cannot remove.—*Med. Intel.*

On Saturday last there were lying in our harbor sixty-four vessels, making an aggregate of over 7000 tons of shipping, all actively employed in loading or discharging. [Bangor Reg.]

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1827.

FINE STRAWBERRIES.

Samuel G. Perkins, Esq. of Boston has presented to the Editor of the N. E. Farmer, a parcel of Strawberries, which for size and flavor were very far superior to any fruit of the kind we had ever before seen. They were raised by Mr Perkins on his estate at Brookline, from plants,which were originally presented to him by the London Horticultural Society. Some of the berries which we received were nearly two inches in diameter, and about six inches in circumference; and Mr Perkins informs us that one which grew on the same vines measured more than two inches three-tenths in diameter! They were of the kind denominated the Downton Strawberry, so named from the estate of Mr Knight, the famous English horticulturist, who first raised this variety from the seed, and introduced it to public notice. The fruit is shaped like a cock's comb, and is very delicious. We thus have proof,ocular, tangible,and palatable, that the breeds of vegetables, as well as of animals may be improved by judicious selection,proper crosses and due attention to the other items of scientific management.

ON HOEING CROPS, REMEDIES FOR DROUGHT, &c.

The best season for hoeing good land, is, two or three days after rain has fallen, or as soon after as the soil will not adhere to the hoe, when at work. Light, dry lands, indeed, may be dressed at almost any time; but the season for hoeing strong, clay soils, is very frequently short and precarious. Hence it will be useful to point out the proper juncture. There is a period between the time of the clay-soils running together so as to form puddles, in consequence of superfluous moisture, and that of their consolidating into hard cakes from great drought, when they are sufficiently tractable. This is the proper season; and whatever land is then hoed will not cake together till it has been again penetrated by rain, in which case the operation is to be repeated at the time just mentioned, and as often as is necessary, till the growing crop begins to cover the soil; when it will in a manner screen the surface of the land against the intense heat of the sun; and consequently in a great measure prevent the inconveniences attendant on the consolidation of the soil, during dry weather.

"Hoeing is used for four purposes, sometimes together, but commonly separate; first, to loosen weeds so as they may die for want of nourishment, or be gathered or raked off, for which purpose, either the thrust or draw hoe may be used; the second, to stir the soil, and for this purpose, when no weeds require killing, the pronged hoe is preferable, as being thrust deeper with less force, and as likely to cut the roots of the plants; the third is to draw up or accumulate soil about the stems of plants, for which purpose a hoe with a large blade or shovel will produce most effect; and the fourth is to form a hollow gutter or drill, in which to sow or insert the seeds of plants, for which a large or small draw-hoe may be used, according to the size of the seeds to be buried.—The use of the hoe for any of the above purposes requires dry weather."

Deane's New England Farmer says that hoeing is of use "to keep the soil from becoming too compact, which prevents the roots extending themselves freely in search of their food, at the same time keeping up a fermentation, by which the vegetable food is concocted, and brought into contact with the roots. For this purpose the deeper land is hoed the better. But hoeing should cease, or be only superficial, when the roots are so far extended as to be much injured by hoeing. They will bear a little cutting without injury.—For where a root is cut off, several new branches will come in its place. To render the soil more open and porous, so that it shall greedily drink in the nightly dews, and that rain may not run off, but readily soak as it falls, and be retained. Accordingly, the more and oftener land is hoed, the more moisture it retains, the better it bears drought, and the more its plants are nourished.—Another design of hoeing, and which has not been enough attended to, is to nourish plants by drawing fresh soil near to them, the effluvium of which enters the pores above ground, and increases their growth. At the same time, earthing of plants makes them stand more firmly, and increases their pasture in the spots where the roots most abound, and prevents the drying of the earth down to the roots.

"But earthing or hilling of plants should be done with caution. Hilling excessively is hurtful, as it does not permit the roots to have so much benefit from the rains, and too much hinders the influence of the sun upon the lowermost roots.—Whatever hilling is done should be done by little and little, at several hoeings, that the roots may gradually and easily accommodate themselves to the alteration of their condition. Lastly, frequent hoeing serves to prevent the standing of water on the surface, so as to chill the ground, and check all fermentation in it.

"When all the hoeing between rows of plants is performed with the hand hoe, the labour is severe, and more expensive to the owner; and the plants will, on the whole, receive far less advantage from hoeing. Therefore, where land is tolerably free from obstacles, I would earnestly recommend that the hoe plough, or the common horse plough, which answers nearly the same end, be much used; and the earth stirred with it to a good depth, and frequently, during the proper season of hoeing, which is the former part of summer, but varies with respect to different crops.

"A plough, called a cultivator, has been constructed, with two mouldboards, which turns the mould both ways at once, towards each of the two rows between which it passes. But as it requires more than one horse to draw it in stiff ground, two furrows made with a hoe plough, or horse plough, according to the customary practice, may answer full as well. When the soil is light and mellow, it will be a saving of time to use this cultivator; and the work will be done with more regularity and neatness, if guided with skill and due care.

The usual method of horse hoeing is as follows: At the first hoeing, turn the furrows from the rows, so that they form a veering, or ridge, in the intervals between the rows. The plough should pass as near to the rows as may be without danger of eradicating or disturbing the plants; for it is best that the soil be loosened as near to the roots as possible: Because when they are tender and weak, they will extend their roots but little; and there will be no opportunity afterwards of ploughing and extending the earth so near to them, without too much danger of tearing and injuring their roots. After ploughing, the rows are to be cleared of weeds with the hand hoe, and a little fresh earth brought into contact with them.

"At the next hoeing, and all after hoeings, in our common husbandry, the furrows are to be turned towards the rows, so as to form a henting, or trench, in the middle of each interval; and cross the furrows last made, that the land may be the more thoroughly pulverized. This operation carries the share of the plough farther from the roots, and at the same time affords plenty of fresh earth about the plants; which must be finished with the hand hoe. But if, in ploughing, any of the plants should chance to be covered, they must be set free without delay.

"At the last hoeing, either of Indian corn, or of any thing that is planted in hills, as it is vulgularly called, it is best to make but one furrow in an interval, and to pass the plough both ways, or cut the ground into squares with the plough, or rather with the cultivator. This leaves the roots the more room, and less work will remain to be done with the hand hoe."

"If the horse be weak, or the ground hard and stiff, it may be needful to let the plough go twice in a place, which makes four times in an interval. For the plough should go as deep for hoeing, as in any other ploughing, or else the intention of it will be partly defeated; which is to keep that quantity of soil light and mellow from which the plants are to draw the most of their nourishment."

"We apply horse hoeing to Indian corn, when the ground is well cleared from obstacles, and could not be easily persuaded to neglect it. Every farmer knows how much it saves labour, and that the crop is increased by it. Why then will they not be persuaded, by all that has been experienced, and written, by some of the wisest farmers, to apply this method of culture to any other plants? I have no doubt it might be done with equal advantage. Indeed we cultivate but few plants in tillage, for which this kind of culture would be improper. In Europe, they horse-hoe all kinds of grain, and even some kinds of grasses."

"In a dry season, or in land that is in no danger of ever being too wet, it is advisable to hoe only in the morning and evening. And if farmers will work as early and late as they can, they may afford to desist, and rest themselves from nine till four, when the air is hottest. The ground will get and retain the more moisture which is thus hoed early and late. And in the middle of some of our hottest days, there is danger of hurting tender plants, by drawing the scalding hot earth close to their stems. But the opinion entertained by many, that no hoeing at all should be done in a dry season, is irrational and ridiculous. They deprive their land of the benefit of the dew, by neglecting to hoe it, suffer it to be overrun with destructive weeds, which rob the plants of most of their nourishment, and allow the ground to be so compacted and hard, that the rain when it comes will not penetrate it. This strange opinion will occasion much loss to those whose conduct is influenced by it."

CUTTING GRASS FOR HAY.

In the cutting of grass crops for the purpose of being converted into hay, it is necessary that they be in the most suitable states of growth and maturity, for affording the best and most nutritious fodder. With this view they should neither be cut at too early a period, or suffered to stand too long;

as in the former case there will be considerable loss in drying from the produce being in so soft and green a condition, and in the latter from a large proportion of the nourishing properties being expended. Grass when mown before it comes in full flower, while the rich saccharine juice is in part retained at the joints of the flower-stems is in the most proper condition for being cut down, as at that period it must contain the largest proportion of nutritious materials, but which then begins to be absorbed, and taken up in proportion as the flowers expand, and the seeds ripen, so as to constitute the meal or starch of the seed lobes, and is either dispersed on the land, or fed upon by birds; the grass stems with their leaves being left in a similar situation to that of the straw of ripened grain. But there are other circumstances besides those of ripeness, to be attended to in determining the period of cutting crops of grass, as in some cases when they are thick upon the ground the bottom parts become of a yellow color before the flowering fully takes place; and on such circumstances it will often be the best practice to mow as soon as the weather will possibly admit; for if this be neglected, there will be great danger of its rotting, or at any rate of its acquiring a disagreeable flavour, and becoming of but little value. Where grass is very tall, as is often the case in moist meadows, it is liable to fall down and lodge, by which the same effects are produced.—*Loudon.*

A very remarkable description is given from the Liverpool Chronicle, of two shocks of Lightning received by the packet ship New York, on the 19th of April, when three days from N. York, on her late passage to Liverpool. The first shock was at half past 5 o'clock in the morning, when the passengers were in their births. It was extremely violent, shattered the mast head, penetrated the deck, and passed to the water by two or more branches, one of which passed through the store room and ladies' cabin, shattering many things as it passed. The ship was on fire in several places, but the fire was soon extinguished by the rain, which fell in torrents, mixed with hail. The ship had a chain conductor on board, but as it was not a season for expecting thunder storms, it was not up. After this storm, however, Capt. Bennet ordered it to be raised to the main royal mast head, and brought down to the water. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon another storm came on, and the ship again received a violent shock, which it was thought, but for the conductor, would have sent her to the bottom. The conductor itself, which consisted of links of iron a quarter of an inch thick, was rent to atoms, and fragments of it were scattered on deck. The ship was filled with smoke and a sulphureous smell; some of the men were struck, but none were severely injured

[Salem Gazette.]

A Massachusetts gentleman, in Baltimore, lately wrote that he had intended to send a fashionable Hat to his daughter, but was afraid to venture it on the deck of the packet, and could not get it down the *hatchway.* [Ibid.]

A hack-driver in New-York ran over and killed a child last week. It seems he was driving a gentleman who begged him to stop, but the unfeeling fellow said they ought to take care of their children. He has been arrested and is in Bridewell.

The late trip of the *Tecumseh*, says the Cincinnati Register, opens a wide field for speculation, on the subject of steam boat navigation. This powerful boat made the voyage from Louisville to New-Orleans, and back again in 15 days, having remained at Orleans two days, which leaves 13 days for the actual running time. This is equal to 230 miles per day; as she came up in eight days two hours, she must have descended in four days 22 hours,—It is probable that in the present state of the steam Engine, this rapidity cannot be much increased, as all the space which can be spared for this purpose, is now on our large boats, filled up with boiler.—What effect will be produced by the application of Mr. Perkins' principle, is yet to be tried.

The bones of an animal, calculated when alive, to have measured twenty-five feet round the body and *one hundred and thirty feet* in length, were exhibited in New-Orleans on the 1st of April.—The bones were discovered some time since in one of the prairies near the mouth of the Mississippi. The cranial bone, which is among the collection, weighs twelve hundred pounds. They are justly considered a great natural curiosity. A gentleman at N. Orleans has furnished the editor of the Charleston Courier with a scientific description of them. He says—"of the nature or species of this monster we have yet to learn. It has been conjectured that it was amphibious, perhaps of crocodile species and in this opinion I certainly concur."—*Manufacturers & Farmers Journal.*

Mr Southworth Howland, of West Brookfield, Ms. (says a Worcester paper,) has succeeded in remedying the evils occasioned by the amputation of limbs. The substitutes are made with joints in the toe, ancle and knee. They are worn with ease and appear natural. They have been proved by many individuals, and in all cases have completely answered the purpose for which they are intended.

Intemperance.—Hugh King, a soldier, was executed at St. Louis, on the 27th May, for the murder of Martin Green. At the place of execution he delivered a neat speech, and among other admonitory remarks are the following: "I can trace most of my overt acts of wickedness to intemperance. The influence of ardent spirits has been to destroy my reason for the time being. I often had a faint, and sometimes no recollection of things that transpired when I was partially intoxicated. I have no recollection of killing Sergeant Green, nor of firing a gun that day, nor of many things which are said to have transpired about that time. I had been for several days under the influence of liquor; yet I do not plead this as any justification of my crime. From the testimony of others, I can have no doubt but that I shot Green, though I never harboured ill-will against him.—According to the laws of God and my country, I have forfeited my life."

Christian Freeman.

HUNT & STIMSON, Booksellers, No. 8 Court St. have become agents for the Old Hampshire Post & Christian Freeman, printed in Northampton.

As a part of this paper is devoted to the inculcation of liberal views of christianity; the Editor and Proprietor hopes to obtain, a share of the patronage of those in the Metropolis, favourable to those views.

June 29, 1827.

Hingham Iron Foundry.

THE subscriber having erected a Furnace for the casting of IRON, in Hingham, and having procured faithful and experienced workmen, is now ready to receive and execute orders for Machinery and other Castings on the most liberal terms for cash or credit.—Particular attention being paid to the quality of the Iron, as well as the execution of the work, he hopes to give full satisfaction to those who favour him with their patronage.

Orders promptly and faithfully executed on application to J. R. NEWELL, No. 52 North Market street, or the subscriber in Hingham. BENJ. THOMAS.

SHOP STOVES of a superior pattern, for sale as above.

Grammatical Chart.

Just Published by JOHN MARSH, Nos. 98 & 98 State street, Hurd's Grammatical Chart, or Private Instructer of the English Language. Second edition, with Additions and Improvements by the Author.

☞Committees and Teachers of schools are invited to call or send for a copy of this work for examination. epistf. June 15.

E. PUTNAM No 12 Washington Street, has for sale, Watches, Jewelry, Combs, Fancy Goods, Gold Beads and Silver Spoons, (warranted) which he will sell low for cash.

E. P. will sell what Military Goods he has on hand cheaper than they can be bought in the city, being determined to close this part of his business this season

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Corrected every Thursday evening.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, best,	bbl		3 50
ASHES, pot, 1st sort, - - - -	ton.	80 00	82 50
pearl do. - - - -		95 00	97 00
BEANS, white, - - - - - -	bush	1 62	2 00
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new, -	bbl.	9 25	9 50
cargo, No 1, new, - -		8 12	8 37
" No 2, new, - -		6 75	7 25
BUTTER, inspect. No. 1. new,	lb.	12	13
CHEESE, new milk, - - - -		7	10
skimmed milk, - -		3	6
FLAX - - - - - - - -			
FLAX SEED - - - - - - -	bush	90	1 00
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St	bbl.	5 50	5 62
Genesee, - - -		5 00	5 25
Rye, best, - - -			
GRAIN, Rye - - - - -	bush		80
Corn - - - -			60
Barley - - - -			1 00
Oats - - - - -			43
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort, new, -	lb.	9	10
HOPS, No 1, Inspection - -		10	15
LIME, - - - - -	cask	70	90
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.	77	78
PLAISTER PARIS retails at	ton.	2 75	3 00
PORK, Bone Middlings, new,	bbl.	13 00	14 00
navy, mess, do.		10 75	11 50
Cargo, No 1, do. - -		10 50	11 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, - -	bush	1 75	2 00
Clover - - - -	lb.	8	8½
WOOL, Merino, full blood, wash		33	45
do do unwashed		20	25
do 3-4 washed		28	34
do 1-2 & ¼ do		25	30
Native - - - do		20	25
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		33	37
2d sort		25	30
do Spinning, 1st sort		28	32

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces - - - -	lb.	8	
PORK, fresh, best pieces, - -		8	0
" whole hogs, - - -		5½	6½
VEAL, - - - - - - -		6	8
MUTTON, - - - - - -		5	10
POULTRY, - - - - - -		10	12
BUTTER, keg & tub, - -		13	14
lump, best, - - -		16	18
EGGS, - - - - - - - -			12
MEAL, Rye, retail, - - - -	bush	80	90
Indian, do. - - - -		85	90
POTATOES, - - -		25	30
CIDER, liquor, (new) - - -	bbl.	2 00	3 00

MISCELLANIES.

LAW AND WAR.

At a late meeting of gentlemen under a commission of bankruptcy at Andover, England, some disagreement arose between Mr Fleet and Mr Mann, both respectable Solicitors, which produced a challenge from the former. The latter returned the following answer. The last stanza but one will be more perfectly understood when it is known that Mr Mann has a wife and children, and that Mr Fleet is a bachelor.—*Boston Courier.*

TO KINGSTON FLEET, ESQ.

I am honored this day, sir, with challenges two
The first from friend Langdon, the second from you;
As the one is to *fight*, and the other to *dine*.
I accept *his* "engagement," and yours must decline.
Now in giving this preference, I trust you'll admit
I have acted with prudence, and done what was fit,
Since encountering *him* and my weapon a knife,
There is some little chance of preserving my life,
Whilst a bullet from you, sir, *might* take it away,
And the maxim you know, is to live while you may.
If, however you still suppose I ill treat you,
By sternly rejecting this challenge to meet you,
Bear with me a moment, and I will adduce
Three powerful reasons by way of excuse:
In the first place, unless I am grossly deceived,
I myself am in conscience the party aggrieved;
And therefore, good sir, if a challenge *must* be,
Pray wait till that challenge be *tendered* by *me*.
Again, sir, I think it by far the more sinful,
To stand and be shot at, than to sit for a skinfull;
From whence you'll conclude, (as I'd have you indeed)
That fighting composes not part of my creed;
And my courage, (which, though it was never disputed,
Is not, I imagine too, too deeply rooted)
Would prefer that its Fruit, sir, whate'er it may yield,
Should appear at "*the Table*," and not in "*the Field*."
And lastly, *my life*, be it never forgot,
Possesses a value which *yours*, sir does not,
So I mean to preserve it as long as I can,
Being justly entitled "a family *Man*;"
With three or four children (I scarce know how many,)
While you sir, have not, or *ought* not to have, any,
Besides, that the contest would be too unequal,
I doubt not will plainly appear by the sequel;
For e'en *you* must acknowledge it would not be meet
That one small "*Mann* of War" should engage a whole *Fleet.*

From the Trenton Emporium.

Every Day Rules.—When our old school-master, shortly after the close of the revolution, left us to settle in Pennsylvania, I remember he made us all stand up before his green desk, while he made a speech filled with good advice, for our practice through life, and among a great many good things, he gave us the six following rules—I think I have found the practice of some of them of great advantage, and a thought struck me the other day when I chanced to come across them, written in an old copy book, that they might possibly be acceptable at least to some of the young people who read the Emporium. They are as follows:—

1. When, in company, the conversation turns on an absent person, and you are called to express an opinion—always fancy that very person is standing silent behind you, looking over your shoulder and listening attentively to what you say. You will then speak prudently, and with due regard to his character.

2. As far as possible, when you come to be your own masters, avoid contracting debts—try to do without every thing you cannot pay for, and when prudence requires the contracting of a debt, be punctual to the day in paying it. Your affairs will then never get into confusion—you will always know exactly how you stand with the world.

3. Set a high value on your *word* in all things be sure you make never a promise that you are not morally certain of being able to perform.—The highest compliment your neighbors can bestow on you will be to say—"his word is as good as his bond—you may place implicit faith in what he says."

4. Always be ready to do an act of kindness when you can do it consistently with all your other obligations. And always do it cheerfully, gladly, without a wry face or an apology. But let those you oblige see and feel that you take delight in serving them. This will make you many friends—many who will be ever ready to oblige you in turn.

5. If you receive an injury, sleep at least twelve hours soundly before you make up your mind in what manner to treat it. Then palliate it as much as you can, and reflect well on what course will be at once most honorable, humane, and advantageous, in regard to it. Thus you will stand a good chance of acting wisely.

6. Choose your company among men of virtue, regular habits, and good sense—so that your own character, habits and manners may be formed in a good model. This will save you much trouble, and redound in the end greatly to your advantage.

The old man had a choice collection of good rules and maxims, and never did a man practice what he taught by precept, more closely. He profited by it too, for he was afterwards a member of the Legislature, a Judge, and, I believe, a Colonel of militia. OLIVER OAKWOOD.

Charity Sermon.—The late Dean Swift, of eccentric memory, once preached a charity sermon at St. Patrick's church, Dublin, the length of which disgusted many of his hearers, which coming to his knowledge, and it falling to his lot soon after to preach another sermon of the like kind in the same place, he took special care to avoid falling into the same error. His text was, "He that hath pity upon the poor, lendeth unto the Lord, and that which he hath given will he pay him again." The dean after repeating his text in a more than commonly emphatic tone, added, "Now my beloved brethren you hear the terms of this loan; if you like the security, down with your dust." It is worthy of remark that the quaintness and brevity of this sermon produced a very large contribution.—*Anecdotes of Swift.*

Sleep.—Edwards relates in his History of the West Indies, that a negro, who had been sent as a courier to a considerable distance, threw himself down as soon as he had delivered his packet, and immediately fell into a profound sleep. When the answer which he was to take back, was ready, a domestic shook him and said, "Massa says you must not sleep—you must get up."—Raising his head, the negro muttered, "*sleep hab no massa*," and relapsed instantaneously into a nap.

The beginning and end of Honour.—Iphicrates, the son of a shoemaker, was reproached by a degenerate descendant of Harmodius for the meanness of his birth. "True," said Iphicrates, "the dignity of my family *begins* with me, while that of yours *terminates* with you."

Dreams.—To dream, and to remember your dream, is a forerunner that you were not awake nor very sound asleep, when you dreamed. To tell your dreams, prognosticates that you might be better employed. For a young lady to dream very particularly of any certain young gentleman, foretels that she purchased her last flat to attract his attention. To dream of happiness shows that you will probably be disappointed when you awake.

Signs.—To hear a death-watch, denotes that there is a little insect near you. To see strange sights is a sign that there is something to cause them, or that your head is disordered. To see an apparition or to be bewitched, is an incontestible evidence that you are lacking in common sense.

Dr. Hull's Patent Hinge Trusses.

E. WIGHT, Milk street, has just received, a complete assortment of *DrHull's* Trusses. Any persons doubting the superiority of these Trusses over every other in use, will be fully satisfied by calling at his Store, and examining the certificates of *their superior excellence* from various *Medical Societies*, and from very many of the most celebrated *Surgeons* and *Physicians* in the United States—They have also received the decided approbation of SIR ASTLEY COOPER, of LONDON.—The complete *cures* which are effected on persons from 40 to 75 years of age may with safety be computed at an average of 1 in 3—And universally on children. June 15.

ROMAN. This elegant, full blooded horse, a bright bay, with black legs, mane and tail, of high spirit and good temper, will stand at the farm of Mr Stephen Williams in Northborough (Ms.) at $20 the season, to be paid before the mares are taken away.—See New England Farmer, May 25.

BELLFOUNDER. This celebrated horse, of a bright Bay, with black legs, standing 15 hands high, a celebrated trotter, and a true descendant of the *Fireaways*, will stand at Col. Jaques' stable, in Charlestown, during the season. Charge $20, and $1,00 the groom—see New England Farmer, May 4, 1826.

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White flat turnip,	Large Norfolk "
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Also, three pounds genuine Silver skin Onion.
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